# Colgate's Soaps, Perfumes,

Five pocket Calendars free on application. Send ddress on postal to 55 John St., N. Y.

amendment was lost by a vote of 31 to 11. The original resolution was carried. Mr. Whipple was then brought to the bar of the Senate and sworn in Senator Coggeshall presented a resolution, which was adopted, re-electing the former clerks, door-keepers, officers and clerks to committees.

The usual committees of two were appointed to wait on the Governor and Assembly, respectively, and carry the information that the Senate was in session and ready to transact business.

Senator Elisworth offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee of three to draft a resolution in memory of Joseph Mullin, the Senator from the XXXVth District, who died during the recess. Senators Elisworth, Elon R. Brown and Cantor were named as the committee.

The Senate then proceeded with routine business. Colonel Treadwell, acting private secretary to the Governor, presented the Governor's message, which was subsequently read.

A recess was taken from 12:30 until 1 o'clock to await notice that the Assembly had convened. On amendment was lost by a vote of 31 to 11. The

A recess was taken from 12:30 until 1 o'clock to await notice that the Assembly had convened. On reconvening the Senate adjourned until 8:30 p. m. on Wednesday next.

### SENATE BILLS.

Albany, Jan. 5.—Senator Guy to-day introduced a bill to prevent fraudulent and misleading advertising. It is a copy of a law in operation in Berlin. Among the other bills introduced in the Senate are the following:

By Senator Guy—Creating a commission of three to provide plans for the construction of a Grand Boulevard and Concourse in New-York City from East One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st, to the Mosholu Parkway, and limiting the expense of the commission to \$50,000.

By Senator Brush—Amending the New-York Charter by providing that the Mayor shall appoint four members, instead of three, to the Health Board in addition to the President of the Police Board and the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, and reducing their terms of office from six to four years.

By Senator Abearn—Providing that the Society for

to four years.

By Senator Ahearn—Providing that the Society for By Senator Ahearn—Providing that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in New-York City shall in its discretion confide a child under its protection to its parents, paving tha parents the amount of money which it would expend in

Senator Pavey—Authorizing the city of New-to spend \$100,000 to establish an institution known as the Farm Colony for Vagrants. Senator Brush—Abolishing the act of 1836 pro-g for special juries in criminal cases in

gs County. Grady—Amending the New-York y Senator Grady—Amending the New-York rter by providing that so far as practicable in Municipal Court Justice shall hold court in district for which he shall be appointed or

eastract for which he leave to east of the Charles and Senator Guy—Establishing a public place in sw-York City, bounded by Boscobel and Marcher es, and One-hundred-and-seventieth-st.

By Senator Burns—Permitting the city of Yonk-s to issue bonds for £5,600 to retire a previous up for grading North Broadway.

By Senator Brush—Authorizing magistrates to mmit for treatment to county and city hospitals persons diseased or incompetent or dangerous of the use of alcohol and opiates.

By Senator Grady—Prohibiting the descration improper use of the flag of the United States attaching it to advertising or photographs.

by attaching it to advertising or photographs.

By Senator Elisworth—Appropriating \$7.50 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

By Senator Elisworth—Amending the Railroad law relative to grade crossings, and appropriating \$25.000 for carrying into effect the Grade Crossing act of 1897.

POWER OF REMOVAL FOR VAN WYCK.

A BILL WHICH WOULD ENABLE HIM TO OUST THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Albany, Jan. 5 .- A Power of Removal bill for Mayor Van Wyck of New-York, aimed at the School Board, was introduced by Assemblyman Donnelly, the Democratic leader in the House, this morning. It was the first bill dropped in the box this session. Donnelly's measure is as follows:

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

A BALANCE OF \$2.253.841 82 ON HAND AT THE BE-GINNING OF THE NEW YEAR.

are Addison B. Colvin was transmitted to the Leg-islature to-day. It is simply a statistical statement, with no recommendations, showing the condition of the State Treasury on January 1, 1898, and at the end of the last fiscal year, which was September 30. During the fiscal year the total receipts were \$32,-678,112 09, as compared with \$30,029,386 21 during the year ending September 30, 1896. The expenditures were \$30,364,254 21, compared with \$26,510,425 77 exwere \$30.364.254.21, compared with \$29.510.425.77 expended during the preceding year. The balance in the State Treasury at the end of the fiscal year was 7.243.394.31, as compared with a balance of \$4.530,-946.43 at the end of the preceding iteral year. On January I, 1898, there was \$2.283.341.32 in the State Treasury, as compared with \$2.371.55.28 on January I, 1897. The payments during the last three months of the calendar year aggregated \$5,965.764.30. This is due to the fact that the appropriations made by the preceding Legislature take effect on October 1. The financial condition of the State is considered most favorable.

REFORM OF PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

SENATOR PAVEY INTRODUCES HIS BILL AND EXPLAINS ITS PROVISIONS.

Jan. 5.-Senator Pavey introduced the Primary Elections bill this morning, and gave this

"No legislation to reform the primaries will effective which does not begin at the bottom. The

right to membership in a party and to participate in its primaries is the foundation of all party ce. This right should first be defined and protected. All legislation for safeguarding further steps of political action should be based upon this foundation. No substantial superstructure

upon this foundation. No substantial superstructure can be built unless this right is firmly secured. The object of this bill is to define and protect the right to participate in primaries.

The plan is taken from the Kentucky law. It provides for the enrolment in cities of the first and second class of the members of political parties under the supervision of sworn public officials—the regular inspectors of election. It is simple in operation, fair to every party and faction, and reduces the chance of fraud to a minimum. The plan fits any form of party organization.

"It does not violate the constitutional provision for secrecy in voting. It gives no plainer indication of the ticket an elector will vote than actual participation in party work does now. It fixes by law the status of each elector, so far as the question of his membership in a party is concerned. It defines his right to the franchise at a primary. Supplemented by other provisions for the protection of the actual exercise of the franchise, it must eradicate or materially reduce the present evils which bring party management into such disrepute."

Separator Brush introduced his Primary Elections

Senator Brush introduced his Primary Elections bill and the one to supply pure water to the cities of the State, which have been outlined in pre-vious dispatches.

BETTER PAY FOR BROOKLYN TEACHERS. Albany, Jan. 6.—Assemblyman Frederick Schmid has introduced a bill to make the salaries of the school-teachers of Brooklyn equal to those of the teachers of old New-York City.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, Jan. 5 .- Governor Black to-day announced appointment of Severyn Pruyn Sharpe, of Kingston, as County Judge of Ulster County, to succeed Judge A. T. Clearwater, who has been appoint-

somblyman Robert G. Scherer, of this city, as mis-collaneous court reporter in place of Francis B. Del-ahanty, whose term of office has expired.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Governor Black has appointed ex-Senator C. L. MacArthur, of "The Troy Budget," a delegate to represent the State in the National Pishery Congress, which will meet at Tampa, Fla., on January 19.

Are carefully prepared from purely vegetable ingredients, and are mild yet certain in ef-

# CROKERS EXCISE BILL.

THE TASK OF DESTROYING THE RAINES LAW BEGINS PROMPTLY.

PROVISIONS OF A MEASURE INTRODUCED IN THE TWO HOUSES AT ALBANY-LOCAL LEG-

law will be made as fierce and continuous as was predicted directly after the last election. man Harburger, of "personal liberty" fame.

The title of the bill introduced by them at today's session of the Legislature is "An act for the regulation of traffic in liquors by the local legislative authorities of the towns and cities of the State.

Senator Grady says that the object and scope of the proposed legislation are indicated by the second section. This provides that the local legislative authorities of the towns and cities of the State shall have power to regulate the traffic in liquors in the municipal divisions over which they exercise control. Their power shall include the creation of such boards or commissions as which the local authorities adopt. These regulations shall include the character and grade of licenses; the fees to be paid therefor; the hours and days during which liquors may be sold or ter or grade of license; the method of appointment and removal, duties, terms of service and compensation of commissioners or other officers payment of salaries and expenses-all of which are to be paid out of the money collected for license fees; the disposition to be made of the revenue derived from license fees in excess of the cost of the service necessary to enforce the

Assemblyman Harburger, in describing bill from a layman's standpoint to-day said, in addition, that it contains a local-option feature in the provision that the Mayor and Municipal Assembly, or Mayor and Common Council, or may be in cities, and the Town Board in towns, empowered to fix the license fees. He says The State Controller is authorized to grant lileast \$200 for each car, boat or vessel. No penitentiary, house of refuge, protectory, juvenile reformatory or poorhouse, unless on the written prescription of the physician attached thereto. Recovery may be had in a civil action for damages suffered by reason of the intoxica-tion of any person, if written notice shall previ-ously have been given. The right of local prohibition is continued. The law is to take effect on July 1, 1898.

on July 1, 1808.

All liquor-tax certificates in force at that time shall remain in force unless revoked, surrendered or cancelled in accordance with existing law or with the provisions of this bill.

CANTOR'S DOLLAR GAS BILL.

IT PUTS THE POWER OF SUPERVISION IN THE HANDS OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSIONER.

Albany, Jan. 5 .- Senator Cantor to-day presented his bill reducing the price of gas in New-York City to \$1 a thousand feet. Under it the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lightin gand Supplies is at thorized to investigate and supervise the methods, appliances and plant of any corporation or person engaged in supplying filuminating gas in said city, and to inspect and prove the accuracy of all gas to compel the production of books and papers and to administer oaths to the witnesses. Public Improvements is directed to enact any ordinances that may be required or recommended by the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

visions of the act or the ordinances shall be deemed Donnelly says that the best lawyer in the guilty of a misdemeaner, and upon conviction punished by a fine of not less than \$200 or by imprisonment in the county jall for a period not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Senator Featherson introduced a bill prohibiting as companies from receiving over \$1\$ a thousand feet for illuminating gas. The local officers at present authorized to contract for gas in the respective cities of the State under the provisions of the bill become a gas board, with power of making contracts and ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the act.

D. C. ROBINSON LOSES ON APPEAL.

DECISIONS IN FAVOR OF THE MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY IN SUITS FOR LARGE AMOUNTS.

Albany, Jan. 5.-The Appellate Division of the Third Department has decided against David C. Robinson and in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in ten cases involving \$1,500,000. The cases developed sensational charges and countercharges. In five of the cases the Mutual Life In-surance Company is plaintiff, and the charges are that Colonel Robinson, a son of former Governo Robinson, is an embezzler and defaulter. In the other five cases Colonel Robinson sues to recover money declared to have been fraudulently taken from him and his family, charging that the insurance company wrecked the Elmira National Bank and the Elmira Municipal Improvement Company. In five of the cases the insurance company brings suit against David C. Robinson, Emma A gating nearly \$500,000. The defendants put in coun the actions a referee dismissed the counter-claim closure. Hence the appeals.

While the suits were pending in the court below

While the suits were pending in the court below the insurance company had Robinson indicted by a New-York Grand Jury for alleged embezzlement of \$30,000 in 1892.

This litigation grew out of the failure of the Elmira National Bank, of which Robinson was a heavy stockholder and director. It was alleged that the bank had loaned him more than the amount allowed by law, and Controller Eckels endeavored to have him indicted, but was not successful. Mr. Robinson's connection with the Mutual Insurance Company is an inherited one. His father for thirty years was a trustee of the company, and when he died his son succeeded him. He was the counsel of the company in Elmira. The Elmira Municipal Improvement Company was a consolidation of a number of local companies. It had a capital of \$1,80,660. Robinson was president of the principal company, as well as of the subsidiary companies, and his inability to pay the bank also wrecked this enterprise.

# TWO CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

York charter was presented to-day by Senator Jacob A. Cantor, and it is understood to be indersed amends the section in relation to the collection of unpaid taxes and assessments by providing that Controller, except those of the boroughs of Manhat mitted to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears to be collected by him. Arrears of taxes, rears to be collected by him. Arrears of taxes, water rents and assessments for local improvements in the Borough of The Bronx, confirmed prior to January 1, 188, shall be collected by the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Borough of Manhattan until such time as the Controller shall provide for the proper collection thereof at the branch office of the Collector of Assessments and Arrears in the Borough of The Bronx. Taxes on real estate and water rates in the Borough of Brooklyn shall be collected by the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York or by one of his deputies in the same manner as heretofore provided by the city of Brooklyn, until June 1, 1888, when return thereof shall be made as provided in section 1,623 of the charter.

# shall be made as provided in section 1,23 of the charter. Senator Guy to-day introduced a bill amending the charter by providing that 5 per cent of the money received by the city from the liquor tax shall be devoted to the school teachers' pension fund. BOY KILLED WHILE COASTING.

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 5.-Augustus Burkert, of Haverstraw, seventeen years old, while coasting in Fairmount-ave., Haverstraw, last night, crashed into a large willow tree, fracturing his skull. He was taken home unconscious, and died this morning.

NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

ITS AUTHOR THINKS HE HAS FIXED IT SO IT WILL HOLD WATER.

Albany, Jan. 5.-Among the measures introduced o-day was Senator Cantor's Anti-Trust bill, which will be supported by the Democratic party. It is as the one placed on the statute book last year, except that the objections raised to that law by Justice Chester and the Appellate Division

### CONFERRING WITH MR. CROKER.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB-RAPID GROWTH OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The Democratic Club was the scene of great ac tivity last night. The clubrooms do not resemble ber of Tammany Hall on the day of a meeting of the General Committee. Richard Croker was there Mayor Van Wyck was there, and to all questions said: "I am alive, and that is about all." Perry Belmont came in and had a long talk with Mr. Croker. He is looked upon by many as the latter's candidate for Governor. He was introduced to a number of men, and, after chatting with the lead ers, held a conference with Colonel James C. Tru-Mr. Croker dined with Nathan Straus last even

ing at the club. After dinner he went into the large reception-room, which was already blue with tobacco smoke, and met the district leaders who gathered there. He found the Mayor, John F. Government has hardly adjusted itself to new Carroll and Police Commissioner John B. Sexton one corner earnestly talking. He joined the group and listened intently to what was said. P. J. Scully, clerk of the Council, also talked with Mr. Croker. Then Sheriff Dunn, District-Attorney Gardiner, Andrew Freedman, Jefferson M. Levy, Augustus W. Peters, Congressman Suizer, Michael ests. Daly and others had their turn. When Mr. Croker first took hold of the Demo-

his friends predicted that the membership of the then languishing organization would by and by reach one thousand; but they naterially raised their estimate. Jefferson M. Levy. who in 1890, in company with John D. Crimmins, hn H. V. Arnold, V. illiam E. Curtis and the late O. B. Potter, reorganized the Young Men's Democratic Union into the Democratic Club, and who is often called the "Father of the Democratic Club," said yesterday that the club had alreadywithin two weeks from the day Mr. Croker first signified his intention to take a leading part in ing two hundred men who have been active mem-bers, three hundred, who for one reason or another, had let their active membership lapse, but gether likely that the club would before long have rate at which applications were being received. The membership was increasing so rapidly, continued Mr. Levy, that the clerks of the club were swamped books and properly attend to the accounts. The force of servants, too, was inadequate to supply he needs of so many members as now thronge The bar, as President Flower announced on Year's Day, is in full running order. This important department is in charge of Mr. Irish, until recently head barkeeper at the Manhattan Club. Plans are being perfected for the serving of table Mr. Ross, formerly steward of the Murray Hill Hotel, and this feature will soon be introduced. The managers of the club are exceedingly anxious have the work on the three-story addition to the building started, as there is imperative need of enlarged accommodation. This work is in care of Thomas J. Brady, who was retained as architect on Christmas Day, the day Mr. Croker made his come president of the Building Department. Mr. Brady several days ago submitted his drawings Brady setting of the clubhouse extension, the con-struction of which will begin at the earliest possible moment. One of the smaller reception-rooms on the main floor of the clubhouse is to be set aside for A number of new names of applicants for

bership in the club were posted on the bulletin board last night, among them being William M. Schumacker, David Mayer, Julius Bruneman, Joseph A. Muldoon, John W. Muldoon, James P. Silo, Barthelomew Moynthan, Patrick Donohue, Edward J. McGuire, William F. Clarke, William J. Jasper, James D. McEntee, Thomas C. Smith, J. Jasper, James D. McEntee, Thomas C. Smith, J. Congressman John H. G. Vehslage, August Zimmerman, Homer P. Beach, G. Edward Graff, Thomas F. Nevins, Brooklyn; Thomas J. Creamer, Montgomery Wade, Isaac Sommers, John E. Brodsky, Solomon D. Rosenthal, Charles Welde, John D. Dalley, Lewis Nixon, Frederick Feigel, Thomas F. Smith, Joseph A. Flynn, James B. Ryan, Maurice M. Sternberger, Isaac Obenenberg, John W. Wooten, H. De C. Richards, A. H. Eppstein, Samuel Sanders, George H. Fahrbach, Dr. Charles W. Bohmfalk, Coloniel James Moran, M. K. Nolan, Albany, John B. Taylor, Watertown; John K. Van Sickle, Elizabeth, N. J. Charles Reynders, Yonkers, and John J. Crane, Elizabeth, N. J. oard last night, among them being William M.

MANHATTAN CLUB NOT LOSING GROUND. The officials of the Manhattan Club are much incensed at the rumor that the rapid growth of the Democratic Club is to be at the expense of the Manhattan Club, and that already trouble can be seen ahead. An official of the club said yes-terday: "The Manhattan Club was never in better shape than it is to-day. New members are coming in all the time. The men who are joining the Democratic Club are doing so as a matter of policy. They are not leaving the Manhattan Club, We will go right along, and the club will lose none of its influence in National politics, Mr. Croker's members are not the class of men that ome to the Manhattan Club, anyway; and these nembers of the Manhattan Club who have jointd

lubs, although at present especially interested in the Democratic Club, also denied yesterday that the Democratic Club was losing ground. It was an exceedingly strong organization, he said, and there seemed no reason to believe that it would fall off in membership. But he thought that some of the non-progressive members of the Board of Governors would soon retire, and that the club would in future take a more lively interest in politics than heretofore.

TALK ABOUT JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

John C. Sheehan has entirely recovered from his liness, and is about, attending to business. He and Mr. Croker have come to an understanding, it is said, and there will be no outward quarrel. It is generally believed that Mr. Sheehan will quietly withdraw from Tammany Hall at the general meetng, to be held on January 13. When Mr. Sheehan ing, to be held on January 13. When Mr. Sheenan visited Mr. Croker it is said he told Mr. Croker he would not accept a reappointment as chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Croker is said to have acquitesced in the decision. Neither Mr. Croker nor Mr. Sheehan would talk about the conference. **EXHIBITION** 

# of the Supreme Court as to the immunity to be granted to witnesses and the power of Supreme Court Justices are eliminated. The escribial changes as estimated to witnesses and the power of Supreme Court Justices are eliminated. The escribial changes are estimated to common as a settler of any Justice of the Supreme Court for a forter directing the perfection that the control of the Supreme Court for a forter directing the perfection that the control of the Supreme Court for a forter directing the perfection of the Supreme Court for a forter directing the perfection of the Supreme Court for a forter directing the perfection of the Supreme Court for a forter directing the perfection of the Supreme Court for a forter directing the perfection of the Supreme Court for a forter direction of the Supreme Court f

REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

around him gathered his faithful followers. TWO UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AT MONTEVIDEO.

merged from one revolution, which resulted in the assassination of President Borda, and the conditions, when another overthrow is promised, and the flagship Cincinnati, of the South Atlantic Squadron, has been sent to Montevideo, where she arrived to-day, reinforcing the Castine, already there, to protect American inter-

Captain Colby M. Chester, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the Rio Plate, has been instructed by cable to watch the condition of affairs closely and take whatever action is deemed necessary in emergencies, reporting promptly to the Navy Department. The first intimation that trouble was brewing reached the State Department yesterday through a report transmitted by the Navy Department from Commander R. M. Berry, of the Castine, which has been at Montevideo for several months, having been stationed there during the recent revolution. Commander Berry throws an entirely new light on that uprising, which press accounts had credited the Government with suppressing, and shows that Uruguay, instead have now come in again, and four hundred appli- of possessing more stability than other Latinnearly; and that it was alto- American countries, is subject to the same vicis- paragraph of the report: "The question of the situdes as most of them, and that the ballot is not half so essential as the sword in selecting the Executive.

statement of the remarkable terms under which the revolutionists were induced to "surrender," is in part as follows: "Upon the accession of Señor Cuestas to the Presidency, the peace negotiations, which had been broken off under President Borda, were renewed. Terms of agreement were reached, and peace has been finally ratified by the Chambers. The following are the conditions of peace:

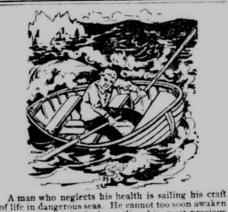
the conditions of peace:

Article I—The National (Blanco) party renounces armed struggle, and consequently the Revolutionary Army shall be placed under the orders of the President of the Senate in exercise of the Executive power, who shall ordain its disbandment, as also that of the forces raised by the Government for the war, as soon as the new prefects which the Executive has resolved to appoint, take possession of their posts. The disbandment, after disaming, when the Executive shall so determine, shall take place in the department to which the forces respectively belong.

Article II—The Executive in its capacity as colegislative power shall patronize and support before the Chambers the electoral reform, the sanction of which has been pledged before the country by the majority of the legislators in the manifesto of August 4, it being understood that there shall be incorporated in the reigning legislation the modifications already approved by the Senate and the bills presented to the Representatives for the representation of minorities. This clause, on account of the institutional guarantee which it implies for the country. Is the fundamental and essential base of this negotiation, and the Executive pledges itself to include this reform in the present extraordinary sittings and to support its approval. Article III—The Executive power in the free use of its constitutional faculties declares that the appearance of the cessation of the civil war all Urusting the content of the cessation of the civil war all Urusting the content of the cessation of the civil war all Urusting the content of the cessation of the civil war all Urusting the content of the cessation of the civil war all Urusting the content of the cessation of the civil war all Urusting the content of th

efficacious guarantees to ali.

Article IV—The Executive also declares that by the fact of the cessation of the civil war all Uruguayans remain in full exercise of their political and civil rights, whatever may have been their previous political acts and opinions. As a consequence of this declaration the suspension is ordered of all political or military cases arising out of the



A man who negicets his health is saining his craft of life in dangerous seas. He cannot too soon awaken to the fact that he is imperiling his most precious endowment. All the wealth in the world, all the power in the world, all the pleasure in the world, sil the love and poetry and music and nobility and beauty are but dust in the mouth of the man who has lost his health.

beauty are but dust in the month of the man who has lost his health.

Keeping healthy means looking after the disorders that ninety-nine men in a hundred neglect. You cannot get the average, every-day man to believe that indigestion or biliousness, or costiveness or headache or loss of sleep or appetite, or shakiness in the morning and duliness through the day amount to much anyway. He will "pooh, pooh " at you, until some morning he wakes up and finds himself sick abed. Then he will send for a doctor and find out to his surprise that all these disorders have been but the danger signals of a b-g malady that has robbed him of his health, possibly forever. It may be consumption or nervous prostration or malaria or rheumatism or some blood or skin disease. It matters not, they all have their inception in the same neglected disorders. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure, the nerves steady and gives sound and refreshing sleep. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption. In fact bronchial, throat and lung affections generally yield to it. Medicine stores sell it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

revolution.

Icle VII—The President of the Senate, in the ise of the Executive power, ratifies the promise is the spontaneously made to adopt. In addition or ordinary measures, all the others which circulances may demand for the efficacious fulfillof the duty of guaranteeing all Uruguayans of equality without exception in the free and ical exertese of all their political rights.

consider i by diplomatic officials thoroughly and altogether typical of their methods of esand altogether typical of their methods of ex-tablishing Executives in office. By the first ar-ticle it makes the President of the Senate Presi-dent of the Republic, thereby securing the ob-ject of the revolution. The third is prettily worded to fill up space with meaningless in-tent. Article IV pardons everybody and Article V rewards all officers of the army who broke their oaths of fealty to the Government to take

their oaths of fealty to the Government to take the field against it, and delightfully gives them the "option" of receiving back pay during the period they supported the revolution.

The climax of absurdity is reached in Article VI, which gives \$100,000 each to the leaders of the revolution for "expenses" of pacification, and the final article reminds everybody of the "spontaneous" promise the new President involuntarily gave, guaranteeing free and practical exercise of political rights and perfect equality to all Uruguayans. The second article, or, as it calls itself, "the fundamental and essential base of this negotiation," providing as it does for minority representation, is particularly absurd in connection with the following closing paragraph of the report: "The question of the n of a President to succeed Senor Cuestas in March next, which rests on the present Cham-bers, is causing much bitterness and apprehen-sion. The Chambers are not favorable to Presision. The Chambers are not favorable to President Cuestas, in whose favor there seems to be a popular uprising of opinion, which has shown itself in several meetings, that he should declare himself dictator and dissolve the Chambers. Strong forces of police and soldiers are called out when these meetings occur."

Officials of the State and Navy Departments have no doubt that a dictatorship will be the result and that it will be followed by civil war is considered certain.

MORE SPACE FOR NEW-YORK POSTOFFICE.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GARY ASKS AN APPRO-PRIATION FROM CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 5 (Special).—On account of the great increase in the postal business of New-York City the space in the Courthouse and Postoffice Building has been found inadequate for the proper conduct of the service, and with a view to secur-ing more space and a more unobstructed approach to the mailing platform the Posteffice Department obtained from the Department of Public Parks in the city of New-York last February permi to make changes on Mail-st, as follows: The removal of the sidewalk on the southerly side of the street and the widening to thirty feet of the northerly sidewalk; also that, in accordance with the permit, the sidewalk on the south side of Mail-st, be entirely removed; that the northerly sidewalk be widened to thirty feet, or an addithan the present sidewalk on the south side of be relaid, and that the lamp-posts, drinking founset, the cost of which is estimated at \$8,000, the set, the cost of which is estimated at \$8,000, the amount to be included in the Sundry Civil bill. Postmaster-General Gary also recommends to Congress, in order to secure more space for the handling of the mail, the widening of the present platform on the Mail-st side of the building from live feet six inches to diffeen feet, and the construction over such platform of a shed covering both platform and driveway, the cost of which is estimated at \$12,000, to be included in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

MEETING OF JOCKEY CLUB'S STEWARDS.

ALLOTMENTS MADE OF RACING DATES FOR THE SEASON OF 1808.

yesterday afternoon, those present being August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, Andrew Miller and F. K. Sturgis. The following racing dates (all in-

Washington Jockey Club, spring meeting, April 11 to April 23.

Queens County Jockey Club, spring meeting, April 25 to May 5, summer meeting, August 15 to August 25; autumn meeting, October 24 to November 8. Westchester Racing Association, spring meeting, May 7 to May 26; autumn meeting, October 1 to October 2. Doctober 22.

Brooklyn Jockey Club, spring meeting, May 28 to June 16, autumn meeting, September 13 to Septem-

Brooks, autumn meeting, September 22.

Coney Island Jockey Club, spring meeting, June 18 to July 4; autumn meeting, August 23 to September 10.

Brighton Beach Racing Association, July 6 to be 10.

Luke 25 to August 27.

August 9
Saratoga Association, July 28 to August 27.
The applications of Jockeys Richard Brophy and
George McCluskey for reinstatement were denied.
The application of J. McLaughlin for permission
to change the name of his two-year-old colt Cavalleria without charge was denied. BROOKDALE STOCK FARM NOT SOLD.

Red Bank, N. J., Jan. 5 (Special). The report

been sold to Richard Croker is untrue. James Rowe, the trainer, to-day denied the rumor, but supplemented the denial with the statement that the farm was for sale to any one who would pay AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS WIN.

that the Thompson stock farm at Brookdal

Melbourne, Victoria, Jan. 5.-In the cricket match between the Australians and the visiting English eleven, which began on Monday, the latter followed on to-day, in their second innings, and were all out

# C. G. Gunther's Sons

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for 149 runs. The Australians won by an innings and 55 runs.

The Australians in their first innings made 530 runs, and the Englishmen in their first innings made 316 runs, or a total of 465 runs for their two

COTTON MILLS REDUCING WAGES. North Bridge Mass., Jan 5.—The Paul Whith Cotton Manufacturing Company, of this town, announced to-day that in conjunction with the other cotton mills in the Blackstone Valley a cut of about 10 per cent in the wages of the operatives would be made on January 17. The company employs six hundred hands.

Woonsocket, R. I. Jan. 5.—Notices of a cut down to conform with the recent reductions of wages in Woonsocket cotton mills were posted to-day in the Hamlet Cotton Mills. The reduction went interfect on Monday last.